

BookletChartTM

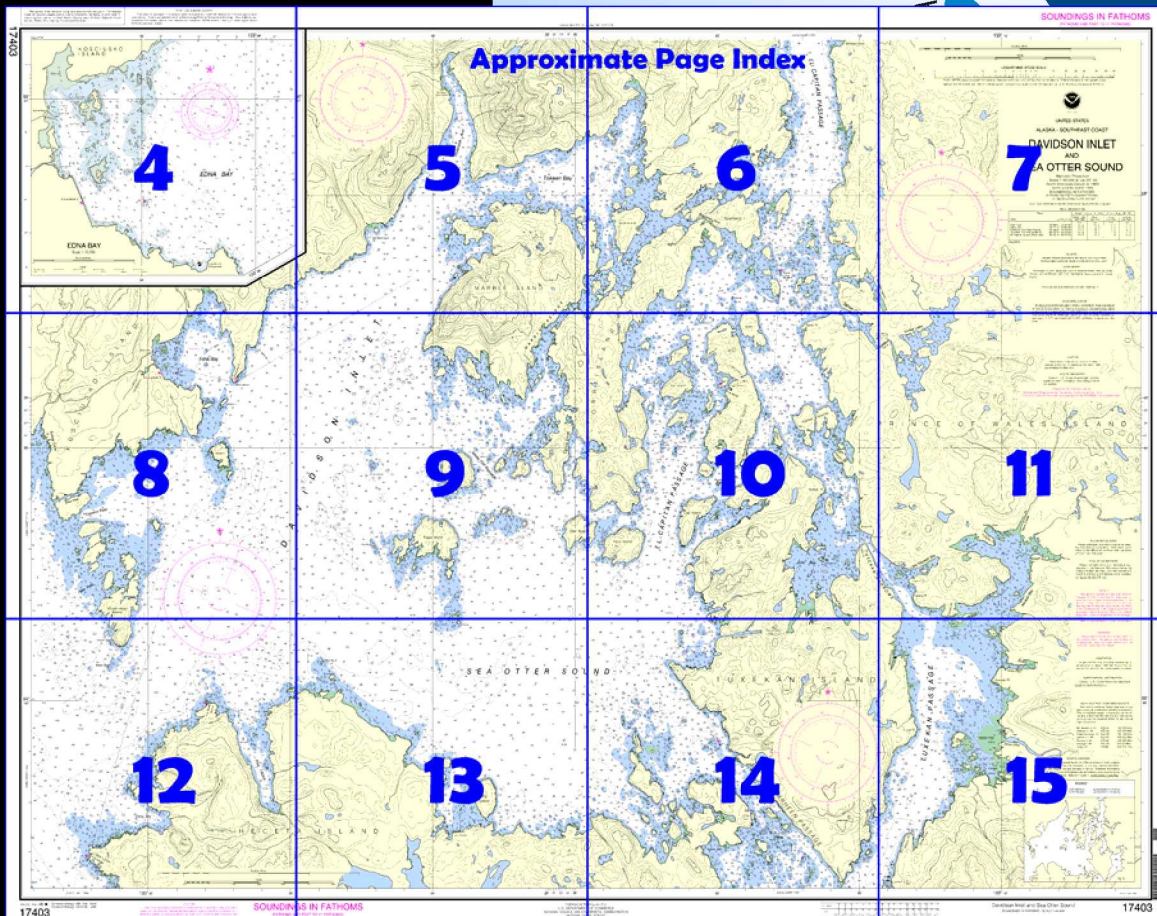
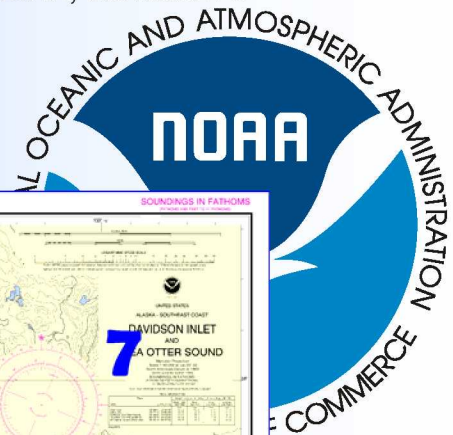
Davidson Inlet and Sea Otter Sound

(NOAA Chart 17403)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(475) **Tuxekan Passage** has its S entrance on the SE side of Karheen Passage, and extends N along the E side of **Tuxekan Island** for about 10 miles to El Capitan Passage. The shores are heavily wooded throughout its length, and are indented with numerous bights, coves, and bays that provide anchorage in any desired depth. The width varies from a maximum of about 2 miles N of Stanley Island to about 225 yards in **Tuxekan**

Narrows. This passage is preferred to Karheen Passage by some operators enroute between Tonowek Bay and El Capitan Passage.

(482) **Stanley Island**, about 3.5 miles NE of Kauda Point (55°46.4'N., 133°15.5'W.), is the largest and most NW of a chain of wooded islands that extend into Tuxekan Passage from the E shore.

(483) **Naukati Bay** is the largest indentation in the E shore of Tuxekan Passage.

(484) **Klinau Island**, on the W side of the entrance to Naukati Bay should be given a wide berth.

(485) **Nichin Cove** on the W side of the passage, about 1.3 miles WSW of Klinau Island, affords good small-craft anchorage.

(486) **Little Naukati Bay**, on the E side of Tuxekan Narrows and about 6.5 miles N of Kauda Point, is not recommended as a small-boat anchorage.

(487) **Village Rock**, about 0.5 mile NW of the N end of Tuxekan Narrows, is awash at high water and is marked by a daybeacon.

(488) **Jinhi Bay** extends SW from Village Rock.

(489) **Elghi Island**, near the N extremity of Jinhi Bay, is one of the more prominent features of Tuxekan Passage.

(490) **Aikens Rock**, 3 feet high and marked by a daybeacon, is about 400 yards E of the N end of Elghi Island. **Kassan Islands**, about 1.4 miles N of Elghi Island, separate Tuxekan Passage from El Capitan Passage.

(491) **Kahli Cove**, between Kassan Islands and Prince of Wales Island, provides suitable anchorage for small craft.

(492) **Davidson Inlet** is the W part of a large expanse of water, NE of Iphigenia Bay, between Heceta Island and Kosciusko Island.

(494) **Whale Head** (55°51.1'N., 133°40.9'W.), a prominent cliff 50 to 300 feet high that shows up conspicuously offshore to the SW marks the NW side of the entrance. It is the S extremity of **Whale Head Island**.

(497) **Fake Pass**, the southernmost of the two larger channels N of Whale Head Island, has a minimum depth of 4 feet. (499) **Green Island**, 4.2 miles NE of Whale Head, is about 0.5 mile in diameter.

(500) **White Cliff Island** is on the E side of Davidson Inlet about 4.2 miles E of Green Island.

(501) **Edna Bay** is on the W side of Davidson Inlet, 5.5 miles N of Whale Head.

(503) **Limestone Point**, the N entrance point to the bay, is marked by **Edna Bay Entrance Light** (55°56'19"N., 133°36'58"W.).

(508) **Van Sant Cove** is a small open bight on the W side of Davidson Inlet, about 4 miles NE of Edna Bay.

(509) **Token Cove**, opposite Van Sant Cove, is on the NW end of Marble Island.

(510) **Token Bay**, on the E side of Davidson Inlet, about 12 miles NE of Whale Head, extends ENE for about 4 miles.

(512) **Marble Passage** extends NE from the NE part of Davidson Inlet between **Marble Island** and **Orr Island**.

(513) **Sea Otter Sound** extends W from Karheen Passage and Tuxekan Island along the N side of Heceta Island to Davidson Inlet.

(514) **Turn Point** (55°50.8'N., 133°21.5'W.), low and wooded, is on the E shore of the sound and forms the N point at the NW entrance to Karheen Passage. The cove E of Turn Point has considerable foul ground.

(517) **Gas Rock** is the bare islet about 0.6 mile from Heceta Island and 4 miles E of Whale Head. **Clump Island**, 2.8 miles ENE of Gas Rock, is the outer one of a group 1.3 miles S of Eagle Island, with foul ground between.

(518) **White Cliff Island** is about 0.9 mile N of **Eagle Island**. It is wooded and has a prominent white cliff on the SW side, **Fox Rock** is about 0.4 mile W of the Eagle Island group. **Dove Island**, **Owl Island**, **Hoot Island**, and **Cap Island** are some of the small wooded islands in the N part of Sea Otter Sound.

(519) **Cyrus Cove**, N of Owl Island, is a small bight in the N part of the sound and is an excellent anchorage for small boats.

(520) The channel close E of White Cliff Island is known as **White Cliff Passage**.

(521) **El Capitan Passage** has its entrance on the NE side of Sea Otter Sound.

(526) **Cap Island** is at the S entrance to the passage. **Knob Island**, about 0.5 mile N of Cap Island, is a small wooded island with two knobs.

(528) **New Token** is a small settlement at the head of the bight.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 18/06
Corrected through LNM Feb. 14/06

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 55'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HEIGHTS
Heights of lights and rocks in feet above Mean High Water
Contour values and peak elevations refer to Mean Sea Level.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.322" southward and 6.203" westward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

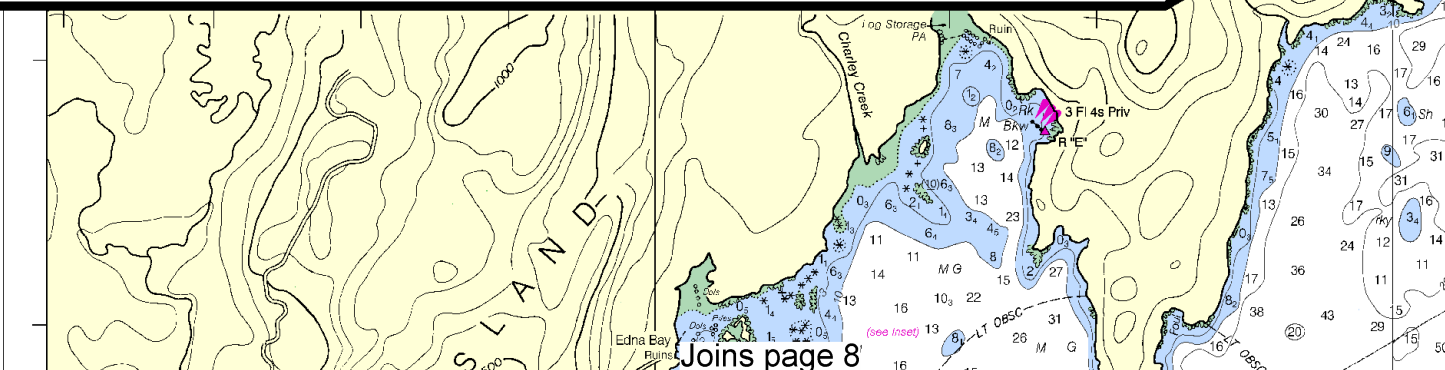
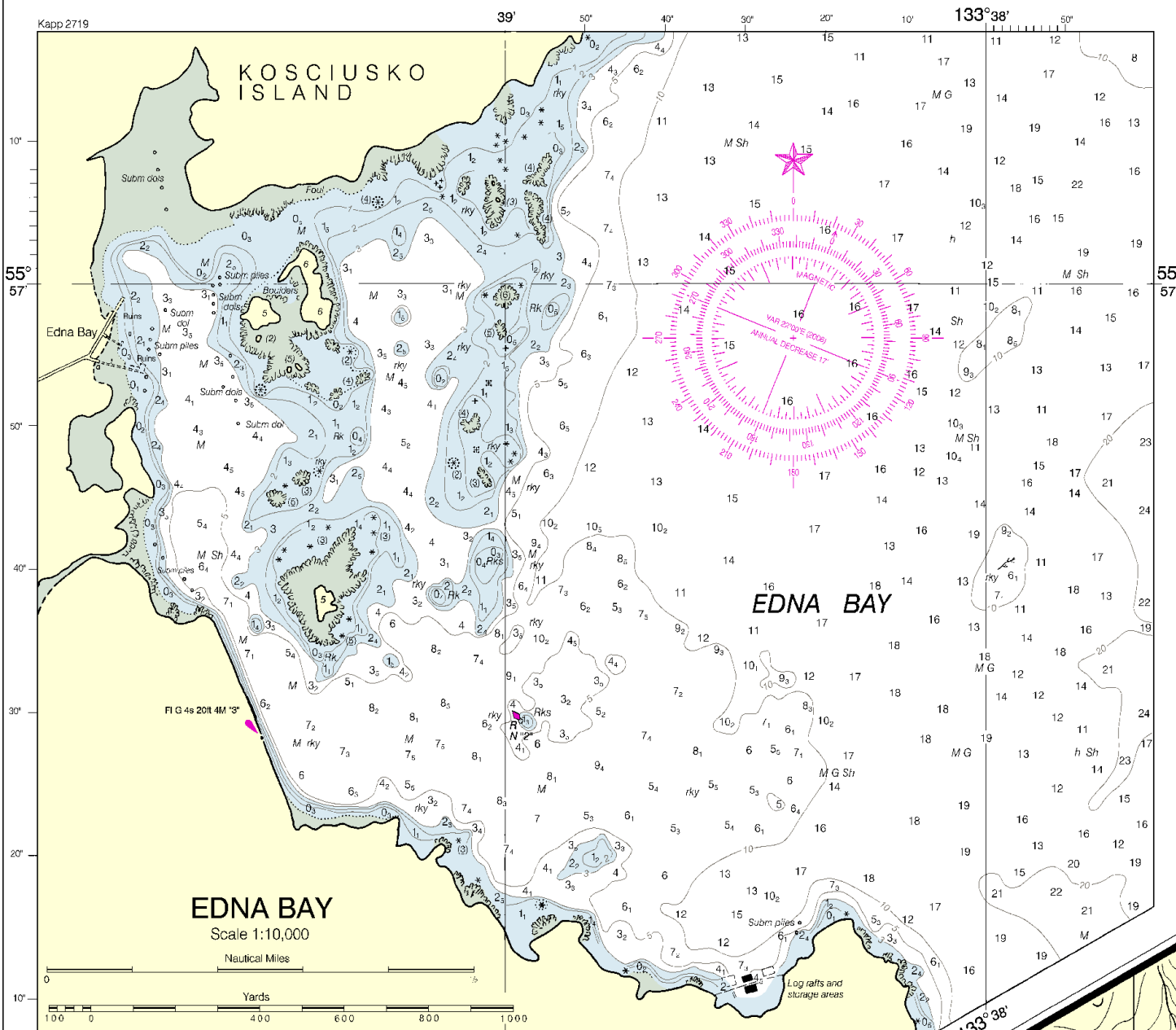
TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Port Alice	(55°49' N / 133°36' W)	10.8	10.0	1.4	-4.0
Edna Bay	(55°57' N / 133°40' W)	10.8	10.0	1.4	-4.0
Karhoon, Sea Otter Sound	(55°49' N / 133°19' W)	10.6	9.7	1.3	-4.0
Tuxekan (1/2 mile south of)	(55°53' N / 133°15' W)	10.9	10.0	1.3	-4.0
El Capitan Island (West side)	(55°56' N / 133°20' W)	10.8	10.0	1.3	-4.0

(Aug 2001)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

17403

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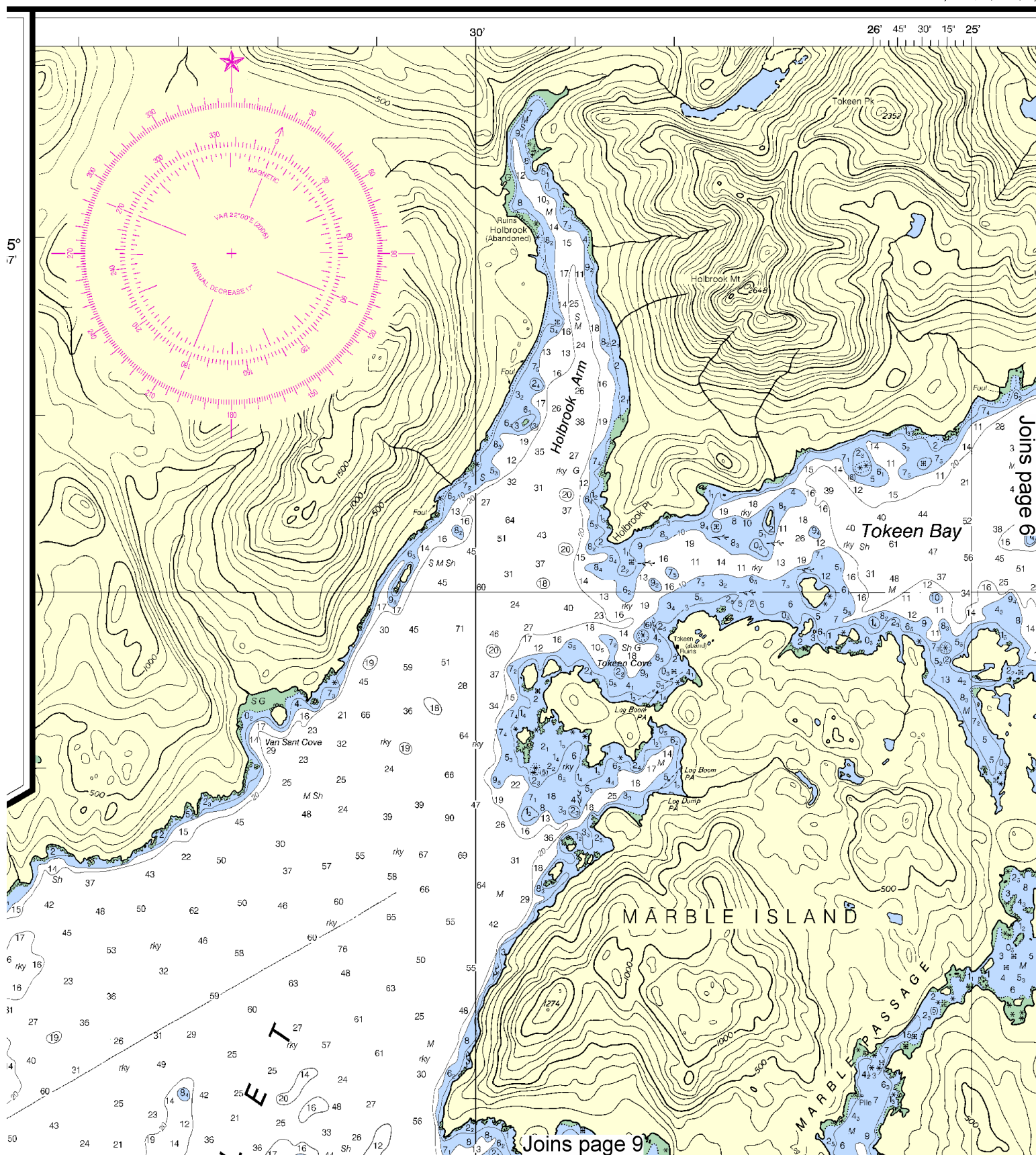
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



4

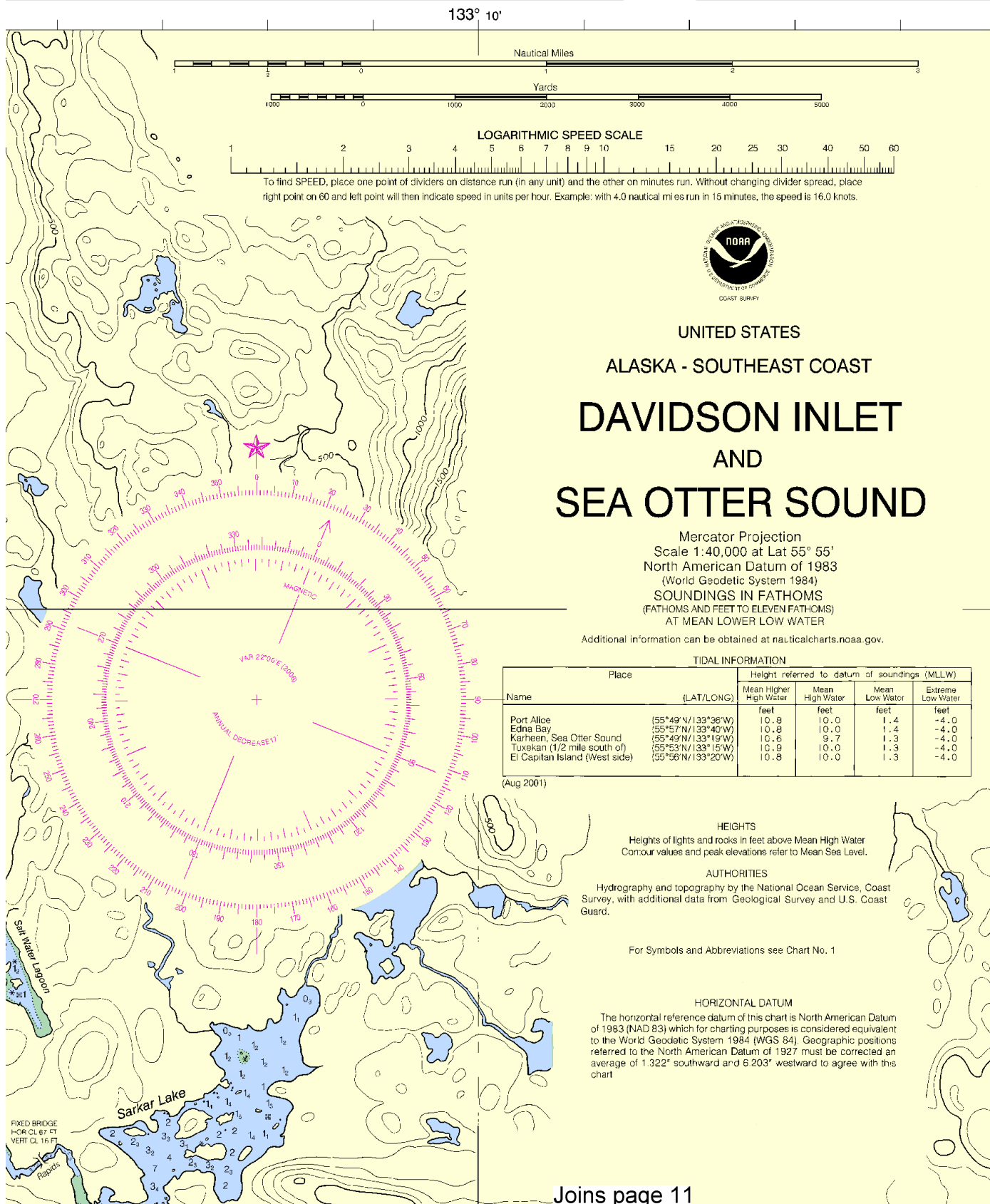




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

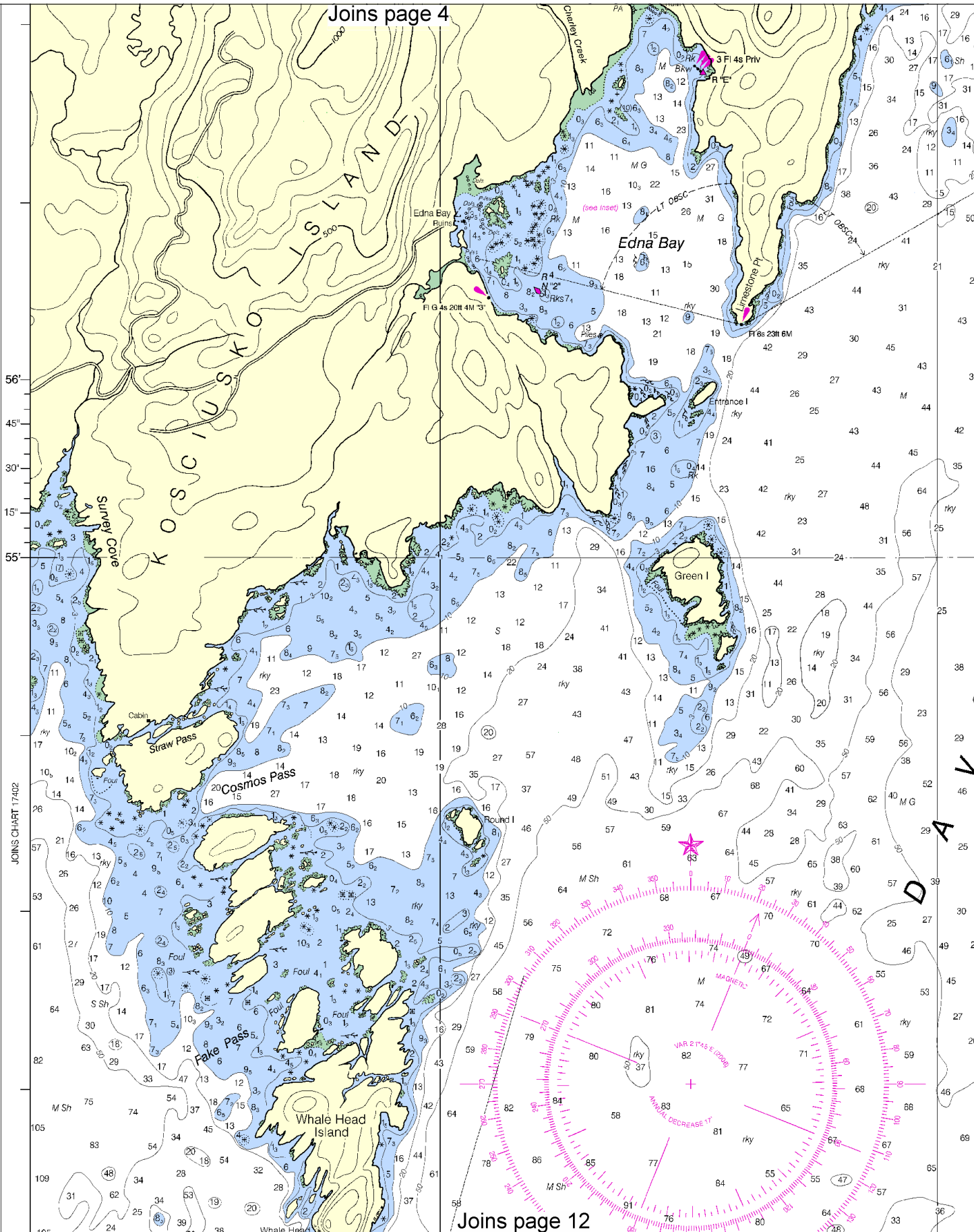
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

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Joins page 12

8



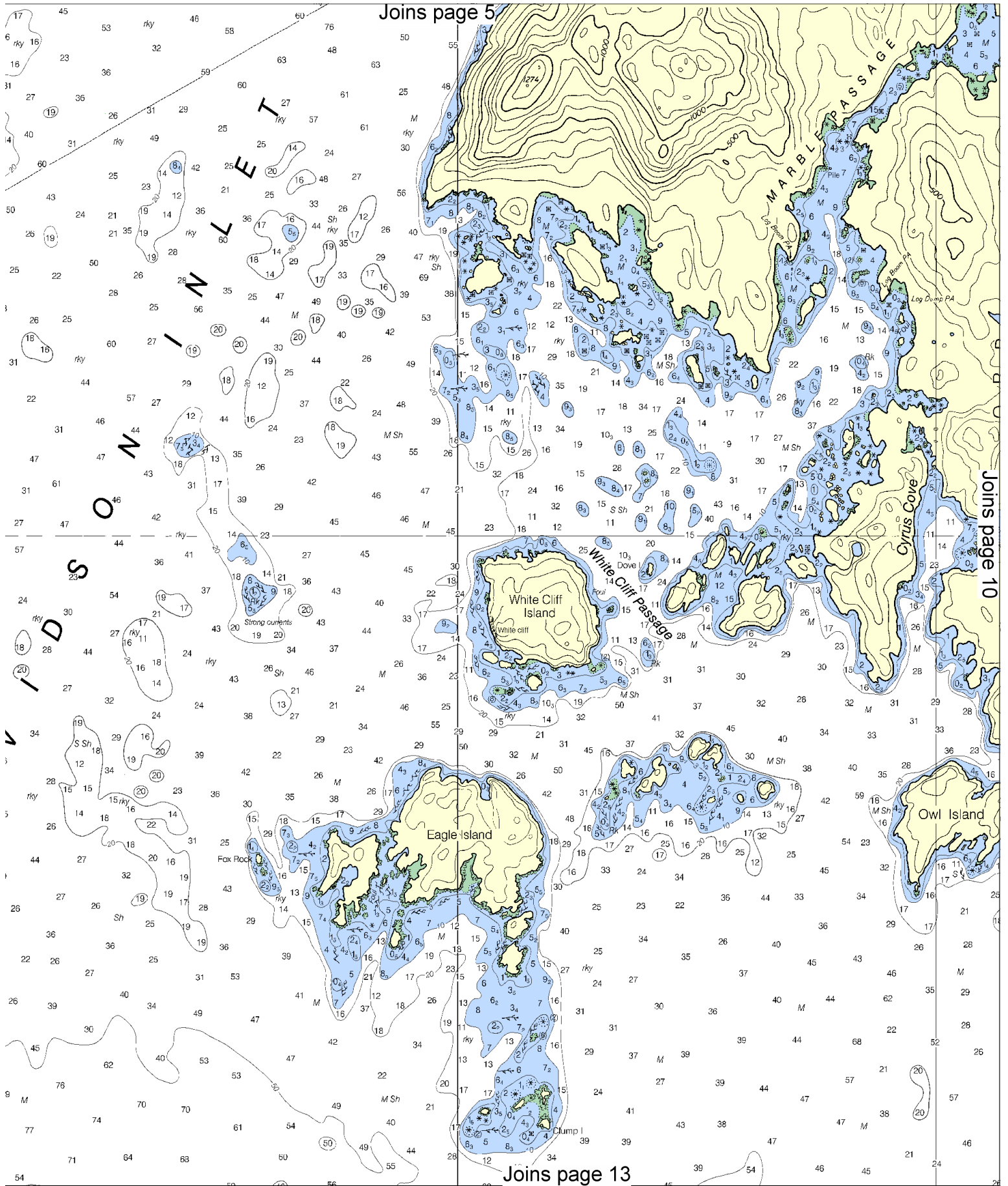
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Joins page 7

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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CAUTION

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

P R I N C E O F W A L E S I S L A N D

RADAR REFLECTORS

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POLLUTION REPORTS

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NOTE A

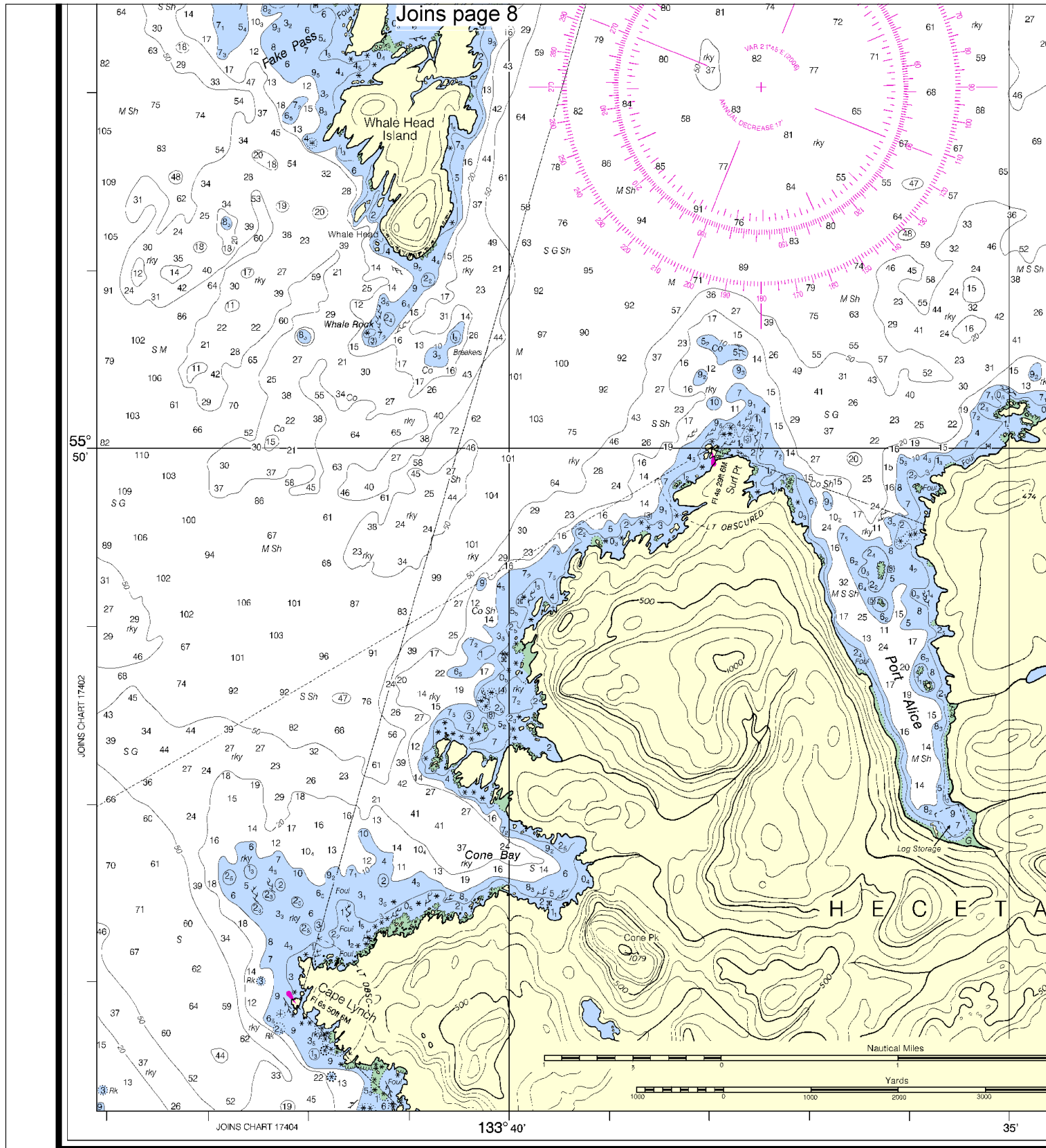
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

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Joins page 15



14th Ed., Feb./06 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 18/06
Corrected through LNM Feb. 14/06

17403

CAUTION

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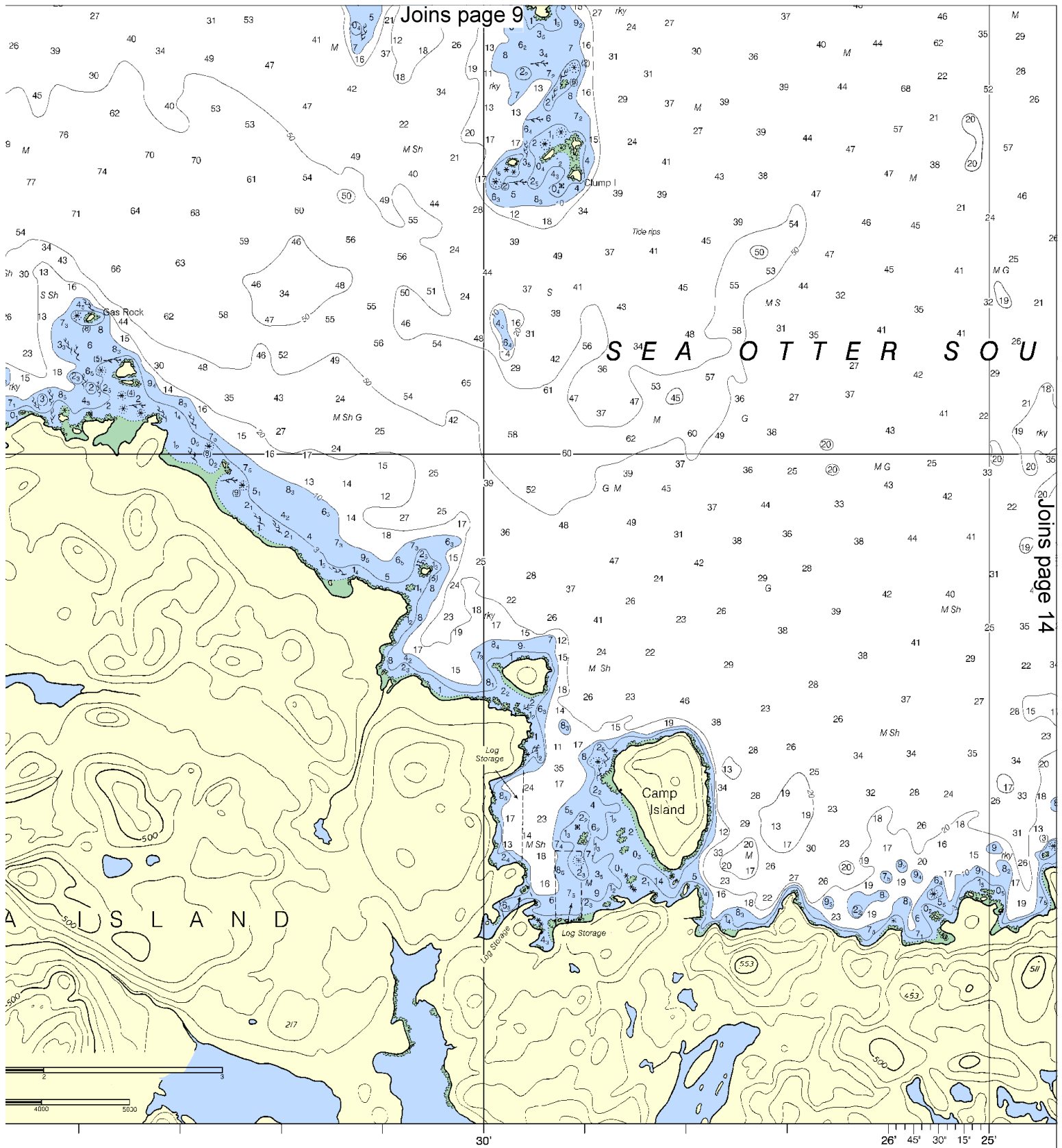
SOUNDING
(FATHOMS AND

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

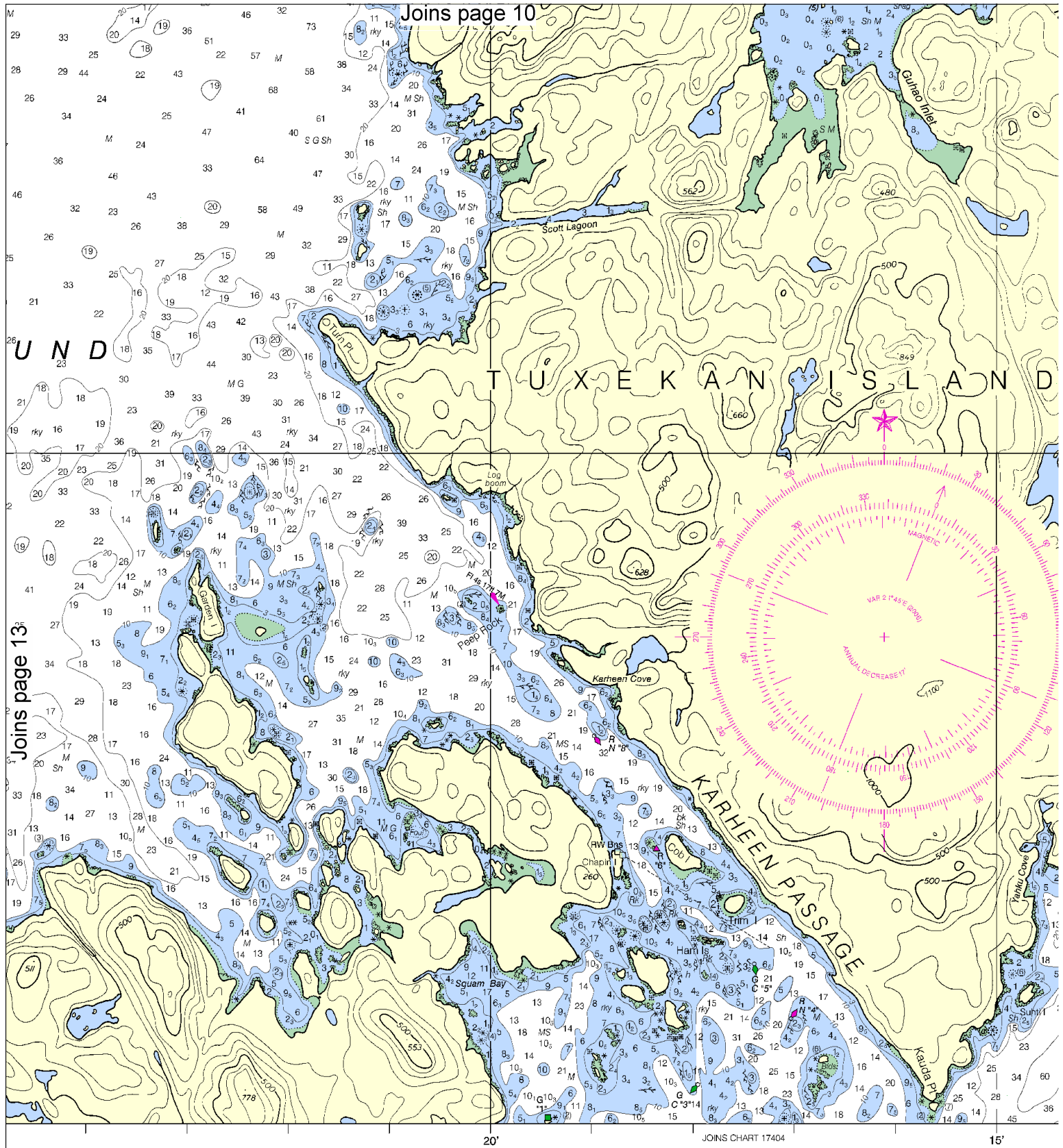
See Note on page 5.





IS IN FATHOMS
D FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Washington, D.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

14

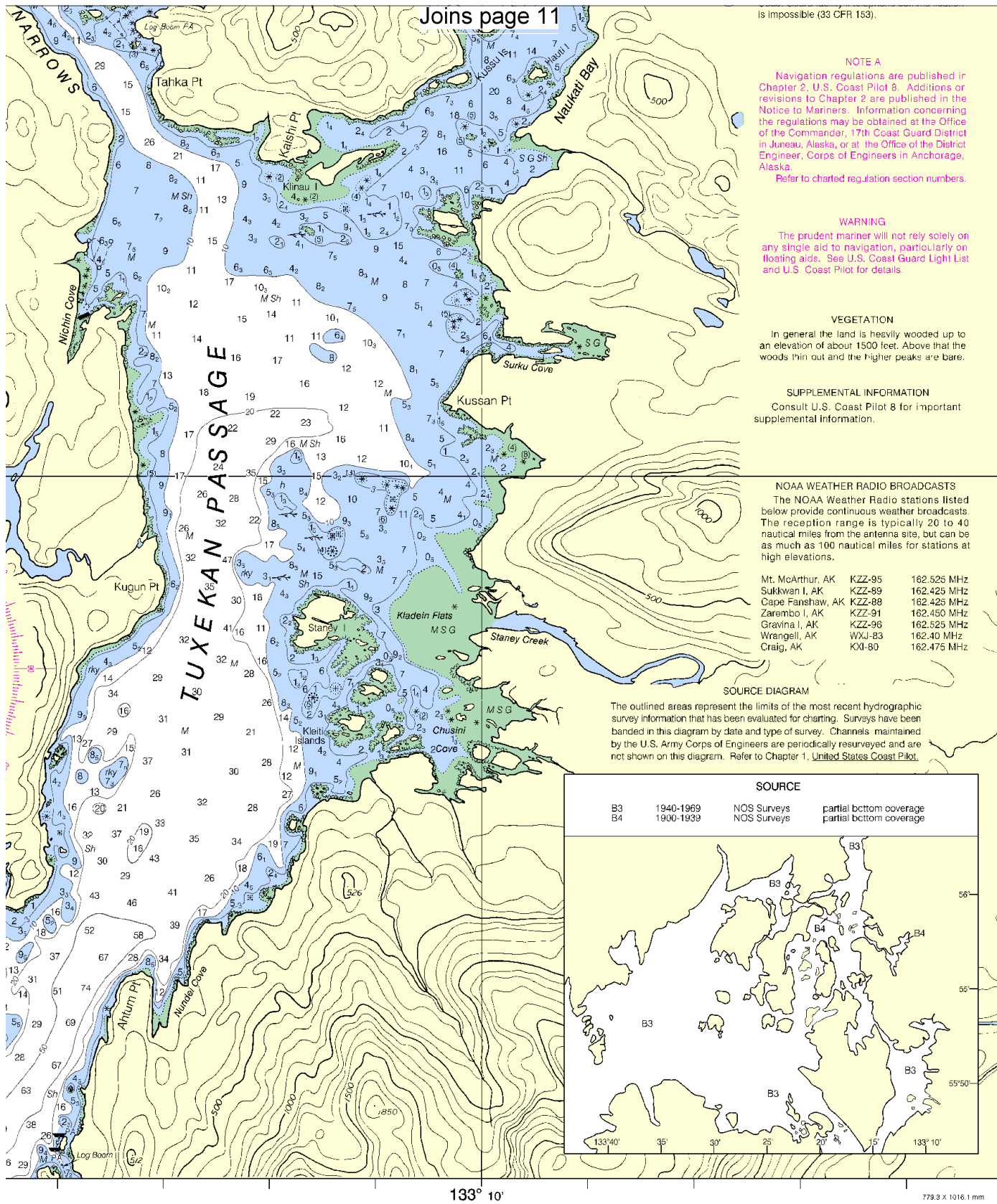


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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WARNING

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VEGETATION

In general the land is heavily wooded up to an elevation of about 1500 feet. Above that the woods thin out and the higher peaks are bare.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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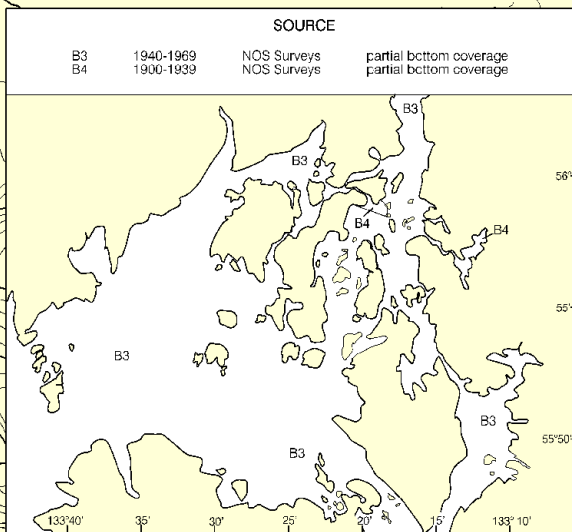
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Gravina I., AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

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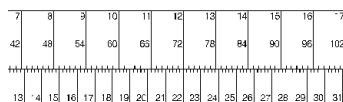
SOURCE

B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



133° 10'

779.3 X 1016.1 mm



Davidson Inlet and Sea Otter Sound

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17403

15



ED. NO. 14



NSN 7642014011453
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17403

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENC[®]s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC[®]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC[®]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNC[™]s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC[™]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC[™]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.